

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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THE TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN will be as follows:—Two dollars per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square, for the first week, and 25 cents each week, they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States, on the subject of the course of the latter in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the occurrences in the Seminole war.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

I come before you as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect to you will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone-by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to General Jackson and myself; not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part, grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsupported, except by the force of truth and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision. The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide: viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice; but regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more im-

portant bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and the constituent. When your suffrage places an individual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of our free and happy institutions mainly depends; on him, so to act as to merit your confidence, and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this, as well as every other public transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection. I cannot but look forward to your entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I come before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances, is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deem so highly confidential as the proceedings of the Cabinet, and for which I feel myself justified only by absolute necessity. Acting under this impression, I have not felt myself at liberty to go, even in self-defence, beyond strict necessity, and have, accordingly carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own, beyond what appeared to be indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement of his course in the Cabinet at issue, except only incidentally, as bearing on his statement of mine. It is no concern of mine, except in this incidental way, what representation he may choose to give of his course, as to this subject, now or formerly, or whether his representation be correct or erroneous.

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks, as to the commencement and motive of this movement against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and had for its object, not the advantage of General Jackson, but my political destruction, with motives which I leave you to interpret. The enmity of Mr. Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful instrument by which to operate, and it was early directed against me, with the view of placing General Jackson and myself in our present relations. With that motive, in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the Presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decided in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December, 1827, which commenced that chain of artful operations, that has terminated by involving General Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, and is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I hereto annex the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the Honorable Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, to me, dated the 27th January, 1828, in which it was enclosed, with an extract from the letter of the Honorable Daniel Newnan, member of Congress elect from the same State. I submit them without comment.

The movement thus commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspecting of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague

rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me, but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the friendly relation which had so long existed between General Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favor, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events, which I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Bank of the United States is now regularly in the field. The question of renewing its charter is beginning to excite universal attention, and an interest is felt in the subject proportioned to its vast importance to the welfare of the country. An elaborate defence of the Bank has been written by Mr. Gallatin, and a number of papers have already broken ground upon the subject. Mr. Walsh, of the National Gazette, particularly has pledged his exertions to sustain it. The ablest document, however, which has yet appeared in its favour is the masterly and comprehensive Report submitted by Mr. McDuffie during the last session of Congress. If that Report cannot sustain it, (and we do not think it can) its days are numbered, and fast drawing to an end. Able and enlightened are its advocates, they are encountered with unanswerable argument and untiring zeal by the opponents of the institution. At the head of these stands our venerable Chief Magistrate who has emphatically pronounced the Bank unconstitutional, and utterly subversive of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. Judge Clayton of Georgia, has also attacked it in a series of essays, in which he has conclusively established its unconstitutionality, and in which he depicts, in a very powerful manner, its tremendous influence as a political machine, and its unlimited and degrading control over the local institutions of the States. Of all the expositions, however, which have yet been made of the dangerous character and operations of the Bank, Mr. Benton's late speech in the Senate is most calculated to alarm and arouse the people. We conceive it a duty to the public to lay some of his most important views before them, and we shall, therefore, do so as early and as frequently as circumstances will permit. The advocates of the Bank contend that the discussion of the question is premature, as the present charter of the Bank has yet five or six years to run. So the supporters of John Quincy Adams maintained that the opposition to his re-election was begun too early, and that it ought to have been postponed until his administration approached its close. But the friends of the Constitution thought then, as they think now, that delays are dangerous and that the people cannot too quickly be awakened to the dangerous precipice on which they stand, and to the devouring gulf which yawns beneath. That the Bank has its advantages will not be denied. It may and no doubt does afford facilities to government, as well as individuals in the transaction of their business. But it is doubted by many, and amongst them by some of our most enlightened men, whether the evils attending it do not far outweigh the benefits. They, however, are all questions of expediency merely. They do not touch the great fundamental principle of the unconstitutionality of the Bank. Let its advocates first prove that Congress has a right to establish a private Corporation, and to invest that private corporation with the powers of the government, and then it will be time enough to enquire whether such an institution is or is not really necessary to the welfare of the country; in that event, however, it will not be difficult to show that an institution of this kind is far from being necessary to the operations of the government, and

that the degrading influence it exercises over the government itself, is a sufficient reason to destroy it. Still less difficult will it be to show that it has not fulfilled its promises, that it speculates upon the people; that the government would go on as well without as with it, and above all, that it is radically subversive of the sovereignty of the States, and the political independence of the people. What State indeed can be considered free, in which an institution, foreign to its government, unknown to its laws, and above its control, is forced upon it against its own consent and the wishes of its people? Or what State can be considered free, in which an institution, neither derived from it nor having any interest or feeling in common with the State, but which influences its politics, interferes with its elections, checks and regulates its local Banks, and boasts that it can destroy them, is suffered to exist? Upon a subject so vitally important to the States and to the people, we invite attention to the matter we shall furnish, and particularly to the remarks of Mr. Benton. His positions are, that it is an institution of immense power, and tends to bring the people under its dominion—that it is injurious to the United States, holding their deposits without paying interest, and charging interest on their advances of the people's own money—that it is a monopoly—that it has exclusive privileges over all other Banks—and that it is dangerous to the liberties of the people. We shall give portions of his Speech, occasionally, illustrating these positions. Let the people be true to themselves, and this link of the chain of consolidation, if no other, will assuredly be broken.

Mercury.

A Sleigh load of persons in full glee, stopped yesterday, at a tavern, on the Lancaster road, on their way to town, to see the eclipse.

[Philadelphia Chron.]

We think this very likely: some of our out-zenes invited their country friends to town to see the sight—and some countrymen came uninvited. A man "touched in the wits" "not in his perfect mind" has been preaching in the streets, as we understand, that the eclipse was a visitation of divine wrath, for the wickedness of Gotham; and moreover he prophesied, that the whole city, south of canal st. would sink on Saturday. This was believed by some, who actually decamped to Bloomingdale and the far Harlaem, for security's sake. The sure and firm set earth, still holds its place—so that those who took the flight—have had their labor for their love. By-the-by, we may as well mention that smoked glass was in great demand, and many travelling merchants made quite a profitable day's work of it: On Saturday more eyes were upturned to heaven, than had been for a whole year past. Some thought the eclipse a very pretty sight—some thought it a failure. "It is not half dark enough" said one. "My hens did not go to roost" said another—"our eclipses" said the Irishman—"are better than your Yankee ones—ours are as dark as night." "I don't like the moon" said a true Jacksonian—"it is not a whole hog man." "The man in the Moon has more sense than I thought he had" said a Coalition croaker—"if he had a vote, I think he would give it for Clay or Webster." "He is not such a lunatic as all that comes to"—retorted the Jackson man.

[N. Y. Mercantile.]

EXCERPTS.

The difference between rising at five and seven o'clock in the morning for the space of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to the addition of ten years to a man's life—Doddridge.

Good manners is the art of making easy those people with whom we converse—whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the best bred in the company.—Swift.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as a lady's head dress. With in my own memory, I have known it

rise and fall within thirty degrees.—Addison.

Learning is like mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world in skilful hands; in unskilful, the most mischievous.—Pope.

The mind is but a barren soil; a soil which is soon exhausted, and will produce no crop, or only one, unless it is continually fertilized and enriched with foreign matter.—Sir. J. Reynolds.

Twenty-first Congress. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen, calling upon the President for information in relation to the Indians, was after having been discussed, by Messrs. Benton, Frelinghuysen, Forsyth, Holmes and White, agreed to. The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, was taken up; and, after having been modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Livingston, so as to prohibit the committee from inquiring into "the reasons which have influenced the Postmaster General in the removal of any of his deputies," was also adopted, yeas 24, nays 21. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom had been referred the bill providing for the reduction of the duty on sugar, made a report recommending its indefinite postponement.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, was taken up and read the third time; when Mr. Hayne objected to that provision in the bill making the crime of duelling, the sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or attending as surgeon in such case, punishable by confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary; and argued that the remedy proposed was not calculated to do away with the evil. After a short discussion, the bill was laid on the table, with a view to the amendment of the objectionable section. After spending some time in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 18.

The bills to authorize the people of Louisiana to enter their back lands, and to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Louisiana, were passed. The joint resolution relative to the mode of receiving evidence in the Executive Departments, on the subject of claims under any acts of Congress, was also passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government for the year 1831, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The chief debate arose upon a proposition of Mr. Tazewell, to strike out the clause, providing for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Turkey, (Mr. Rhind.) The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion; but, at the hour of adjournment, the bill was laid upon the table, without taking a question.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The principal subjects which occupied the attention of the House were the bill respecting the claims of the widow of the gallant Commodore Decatur, and the bill in relation to the sales of public lands. The former measure was brought forward by the motion for re-consideration, submitted on a previous day by Mr. Doddridge. It was discussed at length, and various amendments were offered; but after the yeas and nays had been taken several times, upon the question recurring of the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 100 to 90. The bill concerning the sales of public lands, and providing against the frauds which may be practised in such sales, was debated until a late hour, but was not finally decided upon. Among the preliminary business

of the day, was the introduction of a bill by Mr. Verplanck, from a select committee, on the interesting subject of the gold mines of the South. It provides for the establishment of an office as a branch of the United States' Mint, for the purpose of assaying the precious metals of North Carolina, Georgia, and the adjoining States. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House also, in Committee, Mr. Drayton in the chair, considered the bill on the subject of the Danish spoliation on American commerce; and, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, resolved that its hour of meeting should be henceforth eleven o'clock instead of twelve, as heretofore, during the present session.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Dorsey from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill to increase the pay of captains and masters commandant of the navy of the United States; which was passed through the usual course of legislation, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise; which was disposed of in a like manner. The resolution for the printing of 6,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, was again taken up, and Mr. Daniel resumed his observations on the question. Before, however the subject was disposed of, the hour expired. On motion of Mr. Verplanck, the House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Letcher in the chair, and took up the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, providing that the benefits of the bill should be extended to the militia of the various States. The bill was discussed for several hours, by Messrs. Verplanck, Taylor, Tucker, Chilton, Spencer, of N. York, McDuffie, Strong, Wilde, Davis, of Mass., Burgess, Ellsworth, Speight, Barringer, Polk, Bates, and McCreery, after which the amendment, in a modified shape; was adopted, and the committee rose and reported. The bill was, ultimately, on a division by yeas and nays, ordered by the House to be engrossed for a third reading. A message from the President was laid before the House, by the Speaker, on the subject of the aggressions on American commerce, committed by the Portuguese blockading squadron off the island of Terceira. The letter of the President stated that he had previous to the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives on the subject, given the necessary directions for fitting out a ship of war to reinforce the United States' squadron in that quarter. The message and its accompanying documents were on the motion of Mr. Archer, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The resolution for printing 6,000 copies of the Judiciary report was considered, and the measure advocated by Mr. Foster, in an argument which continued until the close of the hour. The bill granting pensions to certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution (including within its provisions the volunteers, State troops, and militia) was passed, after a long debate. Mr. Trezvant previously moved its re-commitment, in order to confine its benefits to those in needy circumstances; but the motion was cut off by the previous question. The House afterwards went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Clay in the chair, and deliberated upon the following appropriation bills: For the naval service for 1831; for the Military service for the improvement of harbors; for fortifications; for Indian disbursements; for the construction and repair of certain roads; and for the Engineer, Ordnance and Quartermaster's Department. At half past four they rose and reported; when, after leave of absence for the remainder of the session had, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, been granted to Mr. Martin, (recently appointed Judge in South Carolina,) the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Hoffman, reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, respecting the navy pension fund; which was read twice, and ordered to be en-

grossed for a third reading on Tuesday next. Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to allow the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Natchez, Louisville, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, to be paid at those places, instead of, as heretofore, at New-Orleans. After the consideration of several private bills, the various appropriation bills were taken up; and, after having been severally discussed, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At nearly five o'clock, the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States.

MAY 13, 1836.

SIR: That frankness which, I trust, has always characterized me through life, towards those with whom I have been in the habits of friendship, induces me to lay before you the enclosed copy of a letter from William H. Crawford, Esq., which was placed in my hands on yesterday. The submission, you will perceive, is authorized by the writer. The statements and facts it presents being so different from what I had heretofore understood to be correct, requires that it should be brought to your consideration. They are different from your letter to Governor Bibb, of Alabama, of the 13th May, 1818, where you state "General Jackson is vested with full power to conduct the war in the manner he may judge best," and different too, from your letters to me at that time, which breathe throughout a spirit of approbation and friendship, and particularly the one in which you say, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and to acquaint you with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you have adopted to terminate the rupture with the Indians." My object in making this communication is to announce to you the great surprise which is felt, and to learn of you whether it be possible that the information given is correct; whether it can be, under all the circumstances of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in the cabinet council, when as is known to you, I was but executing the wishes of the Government and clothed with the authority to "conduct the war in the manner I might judge best."

You can, if you please, take a copy of the one enclosed you will please return to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your humble servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN.

To the President of the United States. WASHINGTON, 29th May, 1836.

SIR: In answering your letter of the 18th inst., I wish to be distinctly understood, that however high my respect is for your personal character, and the exalted station which you occupy, I cannot recognize the right on your part to call in question my conduct on the interesting occasion to which your letter refers. I acted, on that occasion, in the discharge of a high official duty, and under responsibility to my conscience and my country only. In replying then to your letter, I do not place myself in the attitude of apologising for the part I may have acted, or of palliating my conduct on the accusation of Mr. Crawford. My course, I trust, requires no apology, and if it did, I have too much self respect to make it to any one in a cause touching the discharge of my official conduct. I stand on very different ground. I embrace the opportunity which your letter offers, not for the purpose of making excuses, but as a suitable occasion to place my conduct in relation to an interesting public transaction in its proper light; and I am gratified that Mr. Crawford, though far from intending me a kindness, has afforded me such an opportunity.

In undertaking to place my conduct in its proper light, I deem it proper to premise that it is very far from my intention to defend mine by impeaching yours. Where we have differed, I have no doubt that we differed honestly; and in claiming to act on honorable and patriotic motives myself, I cheerfully accord the same to you.

I know not that I correctly understood your meaning, but after a careful perusal, I would infer from your letter that you had learned for the first time by Mr. Crawford's letter, that you and I placed different constructions on the order under which you acted in the Seminole war; and that you had been led to believe, previously, by my letters, to yourself and Governor Bibb, that I concurred with you in thinking that your orders were intended to authorize your attack on the Spanish posts in Florida. Under these impressions, you would seem to impute to me some degree of duplicity, or at least concealment, which required on my part explanation. I hope that my conception of your meaning, is erroneous, but if it be not, and your meaning be such as I suppose, I must be permitted to express my surprise at the misapprehension, which I feel confident, it will be in my power to correct by the most decisive proof, drawn from the public documents, and the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and yourself, growing out of the decision of the cabinet on the Seminole affair, which passed through my hands at the time, and which I now have his permission to use, as explanatory of my opinion, as well as his, and the other members of his administration. To save you the trouble of turning to the file of your correspondence, I have enclosed extracts from the letters, which clearly prove that the decision of the cabinet on the point that your orders did not authorize the occupation of St. Marks and Pensacola, was early and fully made known to you, and that I, in particular, concurred in the decision.

Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th July, 1818, the first of the series, and written immediately after the decision of the cabinet, and from which I have given a copious extract, enters fully into the views taken by the Executive of the whole subject. In your reply of the 19th of August, 1818, you object to the construction which the administration had placed on your orders, and you assign your reasons at large, why you conceived that the orders under which you acted authorized your operations in Florida. Mr. Monroe replied on the 30th October, 1818, and, after expressing his regret that you had placed a construction on your orders different from what was intended, he invited you to open a correspondence with me, that your conception of the meaning of your orders, and that of the administration, might be placed, with the reasons on both sides, on the files of the War Department. Your letter of the 15th of November, in answer, agrees to the correspondence as proposed, but declines commencing it, to which Mr. Monroe replied by a letter of the 21st December, stating his reasons for suggesting the correspondence, and why he thought it ought to commence with you. To these, I have added an extract from your letter of the 7th December, approving Mr. Monroe's message at the opening of Congress, which though not constituting a part of the correspondence from which I have extracted so copiously, is intimately connected with the subject under consideration.

But it was not by private correspondence, only, that the view which the Executive took of your orders was made known. In his message to the House of Representatives of the 25th March, 1818, long before information of the result of your operations in Florida, was received, Mr. Monroe states, that "orders had been given to the General in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case, to respect the Spanish authority, wherever it may be maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, and as soon as he has reduced that tribe (the Seminoles) to order, and secure our fellow-citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future." In his annual message at the opening of Congress in November of the same year, the President, speaking of your entering Florida says, "on authorizing Major General Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain." Again: "In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and, however justifiable the commanding General was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola to terminate it, by proving to the savages, and their associates, that they could not be protected, even there, yet the amicable relation between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the resolution of those posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress alone." The view taken of this subject met your entire approbation, as appears from the extract of your letter, of 7th December, 1818, above referred to.

After such full and decisive proof, as it seems to me, of the view of the Executive, I had a right, as I supposed, to conclude that you long since knew that the administration, and myself in particular, were of the opinion that the orders under which you acted, did not authorize you to occupy the Spanish posts; but I now infer, from your letter, to which this is in answer, that such conclusion was erroneous, and that you were of the impression till you received Mr. Crawford's letter, that I concurred in the opposite construction, which you gave to your orders, that they were intended to authorize you to occupy the posts. You rely for this impression, as I understand you, on certain general passages in my letter to Governor Bibb, of Alabama, of the 13th of May, 1818, in which vested with full powers to conduct the war in the manner he shall judge best" add also in my letter of the 8th February, 1818,

"See appendix from A to F inclusive, being an extract from a private correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson in the Seminole campaign."

in answer to yours of the 30th January of the same year, in which I acquainted you "with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians."

(To be Continued.)



FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CÆLUM.

Salisbury:

MARCH 7, 1831.

The long looked for and anxiously expected publication of the correspondence touching the personal differences between the President and Vice President has at length made its appearance in pamphlet shape, issued by the Vice President in vindication of his conduct in relation to the affair of the Seminole war, and in repulsion of the calumnies which are affixed to his prejudice relative to his course in the cabinet and his subsequent relation of the transaction to the President. As to the character of the controversy and the motives for reviving it at this distant period of time we have never had but one opinion. We are sorry, very sorry, that any difference of opinion either personal or political (for the present controversy partakes of both characters) should have been created between Genl. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. It may lead to unpleasant consequences. It behoves the people to look to this split between the President and Vice-President. A deep scheme for destroying the party at present politically ascendant is cloaked under this successful attempt to set these two distinguished personages "together by the ears." In embroiling the President and Vice President in personal difficulties (knowing that disputes of that character operate more powerfully upon the human heart than any other) they hope to overturn the settled policy of the country and to bring into power an administration of the opposite political stamp. With these reflections which irresistibly force themselves upon us we will proceed to sum up the several branches of this singular dispute, and to lay a condensed statement of the whole affair before our readers, offering such observations as may be suggested to us by the nature of the disputes, the character of the disputants with the evidence adduced by Mr. Calhoun who is acting on the defensive, and which is the only testimony in our possession. It appears that on the 30th April 1830 Mr. Crawford in a letter to Mr. Forsyth, Senator from Georgia, with some view not set forth in the letter, uses the following language:

"My apology for having disclosed what passed in a cabinet meeting is this: In the summer after that meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I had proposed to arrest Genl. Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became extremely inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun."

This was attended with an exposition of the course taken by Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet Council which Mr. Calhoun does not disguise. He proposed that an enquiry should be had into General Jackson's conduct of the Seminole War, since he had, as all readily admitted, been guilty of a violation of orders in occupying St. Marks and Pensacola. In doing so, he did not consider his course inimical to Genl. Jackson but such as the honest discharge of his duties imperiously demanded. He was the proper officer (Secretary of War) to inspect the conduct of the officers of the army, and it was his province as the Head of the war department no less than his duty as a good public servant to speak out his opinions when called upon for their expression. We did not suppose that General Jackson would cast any censure upon Mr. Calhoun for the honest and faithful discharge of his duties as Secretary of War. This letter of Mr. Crawford's from which we have made the foregoing extract was put into Genl. Jackson's hands, who, in his letter to Mr. Calhoun enclosing a copy of this correspondence, expresses great astonishment at its contents. General Jackson would appear from his letter to have been perfectly uninformed as to the true course of Mr. Calhoun in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. The extent of his information upon that head, according to his own statement, was confined entirely to the conclusions drawn from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Calhoun to himself: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter &c. and to acquaint you with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you have adopted to terminate the rupture with the Indians." And from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Calhoun to Gov. Bibb of Alabama in which he says Genl. Jackson "is clothed with authority to conduct the war in the manner he might judge best." The letter to Gov. Bibb bears date some time after Genl. Jackson had taken possession of St. Marks and subsequently to the period at which he had determined to occupy Pensacola, but as Mr. Calhoun justly observes "he would not reason the point," it being too palpable and self-evident to reason about, "that this letter could give Genl. Jackson any authority to occupy those posts." With

regard to the latter extract from Mr. Calhoun's letter of the 6th February 1818 in answer to one of Genl. Jackson's of the 20th January previous, in which he says, as before extracted, "that all the measures which he had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians met the approbation of the President," it is but proper to state here that Genl. Jackson has failed again to pay strict attention to chronology. It will be found that the letter of Genl. Jackson's of the 20th January was written from Nashville giving the outlines of his intended expedition, to which Mr. Calhoun's of the 6th February following was in answer. The occupancy of St. Marks and Pensacola was not then in contemplation and I probably not so much as thought of by Genl. Jackson, so that Mr. Calhoun's letter cannot be made to have reference to an undertaking which had never been suggested by any body, certainly not by Genl. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun in that letter approved of Genl. Jackson's course as chalked out in his exposure of the 20th Jan'y. Genl. Jackson does not intimate that Mr. Calhoun ever suggested to him, or that he supposed upon any other ground than we have just mentioned, that Mr. Calhoun had in the first place sustained his occupancy of the Spanish Posts in the Cabinet. This, then upon the tacit admission of Genl. Jackson, relieves Mr. Calhoun from the charge of duplicity. Mr. Calhoun cannot be guilty of duplicity where he never took any pains to create an impression of any kind, apart from the evidence relied upon in the two extracts given from Genl. Jackson's letter to Mr. Calhoun, which we have explained away upon internal evidence—the evidence of the dates of the correspondence.

We ask of all candid men what part of the column of this transaction is to be attached to Mr. Calhoun? He acted with independence and without concealment.

To use the fairest phrase he has certainly convicted Mr. Crawford of making contradictory statements. Mr. Crawford alleges as his excuse for divulging the confidential deliberations of the cabinet the publication of this extract of a letter from Washington published in a Nashville paper. Mr. Calhoun establishes by the testimony of Mr. McDuffie that Mr. Crawford on his way to Georgia after the cabinet meeting and before the publication of this extract in a Nashville paper, did speak of both his own and of Mr. Calhoun's course in the cabinet meeting, so that Mr. Crawford is deprived of the benefit of his excuse, that the publication in the Nashville paper imposed upon him the necessity of revealing the cabinet secrets.

To fortify the position we have always taken that Mr. Calhoun is not censurable for Mr. Crawford's downfall and that he has uniformly acted the part of a magnanimous adversary, we make some quotations from the letters of members of Congress from Georgia as well as to establish that great injustice has been done to Mr. Calhoun by Mr. Crawford. The Hon. Wilson Lumpkin of Georgia in a letter to Mr. Calhoun uses the following language: "I feel the more at liberty and authorized to make this communication, because I know, of my own knowledge, that you and your friends are misrepresented upon this subject," in reference to the affairs under consideration.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Daniel Newton to the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin:

"W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Bibb, a copy of which I now enclose you, (and which has been seen by Genl. Jackson,) he a short time since, wrote a letter to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the Vice-Presidency, and requested Mr. Campbell to show the letter to Genl. Jackson."

"I hope Mr. Calhoun will take the earliest opportunity of seeing Genl. J., and putting all things straight; for I cannot believe for one moment the allegations of W. H. C."

We cannot forbear in conclusion to repeat that the Master Spirit who has governed and directed this whole affair is kept behind the curtain. His name is known and should fit one of the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter. It is he, who has imposed the name of the President of the United States between the accuser and the accused. It is the great magician who has artfully and slyly involved the President in a difficulty from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself. Mr. Calhoun certainly alludes to this personage when he speaks in the following eloquent strain of the injustice done him in withholding the names blank in Mr. Crawford's letter.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr. Forsyth himself show me the letter—the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer. Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me into conflict with the President of the United States? If the object of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Forsyth be to impeach my conduct, and it would seem to be by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material to my defence, and which is in the hands of my accusers; or a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the enclosures; or a statement of the conversation and correspondence of the two individuals whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are? Their testimony might be highly important, and even their names alone might throw much light on this mysterious affair.

I must be frank. I feel that I am deprived of important rights by the interposition of your name, of which I have just cause to complain. It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interposition of your name, the communication which would exist between Mr. Forsyth and myself, had he placed Mr. Crawford's letter in my hands, as he was authorized to do, is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right

which would have belonged to me in that case, and which he could not in justice withhold, or being placed in possession of all the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand, which you state was submitted by his authority.

The opening of Mr. Calhoun's address will be found on the outer form of our paper. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to publish the whole of this interesting correspondence. We shall however, make some additional extracts from it for the next week's paper. The correspondence is lengthy, taking up fifty-two pages of a pamphlet. A part of the correspondence will be seen on the first side of the inner form.

We have said upon a former occasion that we cannot give into the constitutional doctrine of Protection to Domestic Manufactures. And how can we, as honest citizens, when we can find no authority for yielding that Protection to the constitution of the United States? We cannot discover by what perversion of the language of the constitution, such a power is claimed to appertain to the general government. We do not arrogate to ourselves any superior sagacity in the construction of the Federal compact; neither do we think that much intellectual penetration is requisite to comprehend aright its nature and limits. In a review of the President's Message, some time back, we laid it down as our deliberate conviction that so far as the duties imposed for the creation of a revenue to support the Federal government afforded a protection to the Federal government on domestic manufactures authorized at all by the constitution. And that protection, if such it may be called, grows out of the necessity of the case. If we levy exorbitant duties upon wares and merchandise imported into this country, when the exigencies of the general government do not call for the increased rate of duties, we violate the constitution and the representatives of the Nation alone are culpable since they are sworn not to violate but to protect the constitution. Then this uncalled for increase of duties must operate as a protection to domestic manufactures which is unauthorized by the constitutional compact, and if not imposed by the voice of the Nation will be in the end carried so far in its operation as to be tantamount to entire prohibition. What is the language of the constitution from which this right of protection is deduced and upon which the American System is partly erected? It is claimed under the power given to Congress to lay imposts, duties and excises in order to enable the nation to pay its debts and to provide for the common defence and general welfare. Is there any thing said here about protection? Is it necessary, in order to provide for the "common defence and general welfare," that Congress should lay exorbitant duties upon goods imported into the United States to enable the nation to buy carding machines, spinning frames and looms for the fabrication of cloth, &c? It is, indeed, a novel mode of providing for the "common defence and general welfare." We wonder this plan was never suggested to our fathers who framed the constitution. But the honor has been reserved to young and inexperienced legislators of teaching wisdom to hoary-headed sages. We do not cover the distinction which they are to gain to themselves by such a reservation. The best and most lasting distinction will be awarded to him who endeavors to shield the constitution from violation and infringement. It is urged by many of the representatives that their vote upon all constitutional questions is the result of a deliberate conviction that such powers are reserved to the general government by the constitutional compact.

We are no advocates of the right which some claim to belong to constituents to instruct their representative, since we believe that as the representative has taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States, he cannot be controlled in his conscience by any body of men, yet it is his duty to resign when he discovers that his constitutional views conflict with those of his constituents, and give place to one whose opinions are congenial with their own. Then public sentiment can be fairly ascertained, and the importance of previous enquiry should be constantly impressed upon the public mind, in order that the constitutional opinions of the candidate may be fairly known. This is the only course which is left to the republican party to preserve the constitution pure and unviolated and to secure harmony and union among the several members of the confederation. We owe allegiance to the majority in the commonwealth, and when we discover that the larger proportion of the free people of this country are willing and desirous to destroy the constitution, the basis of their free institutions, we will say, "in God's name, let the will of the majority reign," and hold our tongues. The people have not yet come to the knowledge that the constitution is violated at every session of the national legislature, but when they do Congress will be purged of those contraband dealers in roads, canals and domestic manufactures. When a public servant abuses the trust reposed in him by the people in opposition to their known and expressed will it is time that they should enter and resume their delegated rights and confer them upon a more suitable individual. We be-

lieve from the best evidence of which the nature of the case will admit that a large majority of people in every congressional district in this state are opposed to and do not sanction the exercise of constructive powers by the general government, and yet there are several whose votes recorded in Congress leave us to infer that they acknowledge and surrender such unconstitutional authority to Congress. This is an anomaly which does not speak much for the good sense of the people, but it is to be hoped if the discovery has not already been made by them, that, when made, they will not fail to apply the proper remedy.

Congress adjourned on the 4th inst. The Session has passed off uncharacterized by the definite action of either body of Congress upon a single important measure. Most of the time of the session has been spent in perpetual wrangling and in vituperation of public men growing out of the morbid state of party feeling. Three or four weeks were spent in discussing the question whether Mr. Randolph's salary should be voted to him in which time more than double the amount of his salary was expended and great injustice done to the public interests in their total neglect whilst the discussion lasted. This is the wisdom of our National Legislature! When the vote was taken, only THREE voted against giving Mr. Randolph his salary. But we suppose all this was done to afford Mr. Burgess an opportunity of making an exhibition of his most wonderful censorious and mordacious talents—to shew with what grace and beauty the "bald culture" could devour his prey. However apt may be Mr. Cambreleng's figure in likening him to that voracious animal, if we may be permitted to judge from the sample afforded us in his speeches we should not say he possessed a single vulture quality save his propensity for the carnivorous. In condemning Mr. Burgess, however, we would not do justice to our feelings if we did not equally censure Mr. Cambreleng for his inelegant and undignified speeches upon that occasion. They do no credit either to his head or to his heart. They have detracted very much from the estimation in which we held that gentleman's character and talents. In the forepart of the session the question was debated and re-debated and determined and re-determined upon, whether the House of Representatives should attend upon the trial of Judge Peck, which frequently delayed the proceedings of the Court of Impeachment and consumed the time, to the great detriment of the public interests of the country, which should have been devoted to more important subjects. For the attendance of the House of Representatives upon this trial there was no earthly necessity, since managers on the part of that body had been appointed to superintend the trial. Indeed we think it was wanting in delicacy for the House of Representatives to attend in a body after having appointed managers to superintend the trial. There were no important measures legislated upon at this session, and indeed very few of any kind. As to the proceedings of the Senate, we would say, *ex speciali gratia*, with the very facetious Editor of the Camden Journal that two months was spent by that body in voting a Judge not guilty of judicial tyranny whom every body believes to be guilty upon the evidence.

We think the vote given in the commencement of the present session of Congress was a very clear indication of the popular sentiment as to the question of the constitutionality of a United States Bank. We will not pretend to call in question the correctness of the vote given upon the occasion just referred to, but we are of opinion that if a Bank of the United States is constitutional, the present one is not so at least. If a national bank was ever contemplated by the constitution of the United States, or indeed, if it had been expressly declared that a National Bank should be established we could not admit either the expediency or constitutionality of admitting private individuals to hold stock in such a bank, or to have any concern whatever in the institution. The tendency of such a privilege is highly injurious, and a demoralizing influence would outweigh, an hundred fold, the pecuniary advantages to the country. Its effect to deprave our National Independence, and in the end to subvert the freedom of our country has been traced and pointed out too frequently to call from us a repetition of the same arguments. The idea we have at present of the kind and character of Banking institution which could possibly have been in the view of the framers of the constitution, if we may be permitted to draw our inference from the language therein used, would seem to us to be fully made up if it were only to be the depositary of the National treasury, which should not be touched except to defray the expenses of the United States government. Such an institution could not be properly termed a bank in the received acceptation of that word. It would necessarily want all the privileges which banking institutions always enjoy, since the object of their creation is to make money. We would confine its disbursements entirely to national purposes, not permitting private individuals to have any concern with it whatever. This would seem to us to be the rational interpretation of that part of the constitution which refers to this subject. True our notion may be *en sui generis* but we are nevertheless sincere and honest in its conception and propagation. It is a subject upon which

we have thought but little, and with more lights which may eventually shed themselves upon our minds, we may be induced to think differently as to the constitutional point, but the inexpediency of the present system of the national bank will stick to us notwithstanding. It is our design, when better informed upon the subject to give our readers the full benefit of our researches and cogitations.

Butler in this Reminiscence has the following passage upon the general diffusion of knowledge among all ranks of persons in England. If the English read seventy five times as much of the newspapers of their country as the French, how shall we rate the number of newspaper readers in the United States? Would we be leaping the bounds of truth to say that two thirds of those who read at all are regular perusers of some one or more of the public Journals? The general diffusion of knowledge among the people of this country in respect to their history and political institutions is truly astonishing. Perhaps in local information the people of the United States outstrip any other nation. The extract reads as follows:

The circumstance which most distinguishes the present era of British literature from all others, is the general diffusion both of useful and ornamental knowledge among every rank of society, in a manner unknown to former times, and yet unknown to every other nation. With all the fault imputable to newspapers and other periodical effusions of the press, how much useful information is conveyed by them, to every rank of society? The author of an excellent article in the Edinburgh Review, for October, 1819, shows, that, in a given time, an Englishman reads about seventy-five times as much of the newspapers of his country, as a Frenchman does of his. What a spread of information!—It may be said, that the reading might be more useful and edifying; but what an exercise of the mental powers! What an excitement to better reading, to farther attainment! A person can seldom find himself in a mixed society in which there is not more than one person both elegantly and extensively instructed.

A Ball in honor of Governor Hamilton and the principles of the State Rights party was given in Charleston on the 4th inst.

There has been so much irregularity in the receipt of our papers that we are unable to lay before our readers any of the proceedings of Congress later than the 18th inst.

A DIARY.

The Telegraph notices that he has received a note from Mr. Forsyth on the subject of the address of the Vice President to the people of the United States. It will appear with the papers to which it refers which were said by Mr. Forsyth to be a letter from himself to Mr. Hamilton of New York, and the letter of Mr. Crawford to Mr. Calhoun returned to him by the Vice President.

Mr. Hamilton of New York, to whom allusion is so frequently made, is the confidential friend of Mr. Van Buren and acted as Secretary of State last summer during his absence. He is a man of bad moral character & is no doubt acting for Mr. Van Buren in widening the breach between the President and Vice-President. His name, says Mr. Forsyth, will fill one of the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter.

By a recent act of the legislature of Virginia the Common Law and chancery courts have been blended together.

A law has passed the legislature of Alabama which makes it necessary for a Juror to state whether he has formed and expressed an opinion upon a criminal from mere rumor or from a knowledge of facts; If from the former he is retained, if from the latter he is rejected.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives which makes provision for such of the soldiers of the Revolution as have not been provided for by some previous act.

The legislature of Louisiana has presented a memorial to Congress against the repeal of the duties on foreign sugars imported into the U. S.

A committee of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts legislature have made a long report upon the Indian question. It is needless to add the purport of that report, suffice it to say, the exclusive authority of the Supreme court of the U. S. to decide upon all questions arising from their treaties with the U. S. is fully maintained.

The Democratic members of the legislature of Pennsylvania have approved of Genl. Jackson's consent to become a candidate for re election.

John Floyd, Esq. has been, unanimously elected Gov. of Virginia for the constitutional term of three years.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet Ship Sully, lately arrived, Paris Journals to the 18th January were received. Their general tone is war, inevitable war on the part of France. The King and Ministry are opposed, but the general body of the people is strongly inclined to favour the measure. The following Speech of Gen. La Fayette, in the Chamber of Deputies will discover his view.

"Gentlemen, whenever any country in Europe, indifferent which it be, determines to regain its rights, and foreign interference would prevent it, it is a direct act of hostility towards us, not only because it would be resuscitating the principles of Pillnitz, of the so termed Holy Alliance, and would justify another aggression against our liberty and independence but because common sense tells us, it would be the same thing as saying, Wait, we are about to destroy your natural allies, the friends of liberty in other countries, and when they cease to exist we will fall upon you with all our power. If an insurrection should take place in Hanover, would not the Germanic confederation consider the entrance of an English army in that country as foreign interference. Gentlemen, are not the Poles and Russians, although also subject to the monarch, as much strangers to one another as the English and Hanoverians?"

BELGIUM.

This country is still in an unsettled state. Hostilities have recommenced between the Belgians and Hollanders. The Executive Power of Belgium has not yet been conferred upon any person. They desired in the first place an union with France under a separate constitution, but the proposal was declined by the King of France upon the ground that it might lead to a general war. It was afterwards proposed to confer the sovereignty upon the Duke de Nemours, the second son of the King of France but this proposal was declined upon the same ground. They then made choice of the Duke de Leuchtemberg, nephew of the King of Bavaria in expectation that the King of France would give him one of his daughters in marriage, but the alliance was declined for the same reason as before. The King of France, however, suggested a personage, Prince Otho of Bavaria, a youth of but fifteen to whom no objection can be made, and who, from his age, may be easily brought up in the constitutional principles of the country. To an alliance with this Prince the King of France does not object. A suspension of hostilities soon succeeded their commencement between the Belgians and Hollanders, effected by the interposition of the Allied Powers. What is to be the result of all this. The King of Holland notwithstanding his embarrassments, as Umpire between the United States and Great Britain has made his decision upon the question of the Boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, and has delivered over his award in relation to it. We may expect to know the issue shortly.

POSTSCRIPT.

We perceive by the New York Journal of Commerce that the King of Holland has acknowledged the independence of Belgium. This intelligence is by a later arrival than the one above.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, March 3.—Cotton (in seed, \$11, clean, 7, flour \$4) to 5, corn 80 to 85, beef 24 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 1 to 2, sugar 10 to 12, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oats 35 to 37, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet \$3, iron 5, butter 12.

South Carolina Bank bills 14 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Feb. 23.—Cotton 8 a 8 1/2; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 70 a 75, flaxseed 1.18 a 1.20, flour, 5 a 5 1/2, molasses 30 sugar 10 a 11, salt 75, whiskey 40 a 42 1/2, wheat 80 a 90.

The Examination of the Female School, in Statesville, will take place on Thursday the last day of March. Commencing at half past 9 A. M.

Patrons and friends of the School, are respectfully invited to attend. 463

M. A. CALDWELL.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having administered on the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased, request all persons to whom his Estate is indebted to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to his Estate, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to.

5165 R. MACNAMARA, Administrator with the will annexed. March, 5th 1831.

EQUITY BLANKS
SALE HERE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT will be recollected that the first day of March was the day fixed upon by the Merchants and other Citizens of Salisbury, to stop receiving and paying out the small bills on the Treasury of this State. At the time they entered in to this arrangement it was thought that the time was sufficiently extended to enable the Committee to attain the small change in time in order to carry into effect this important, and what they conceived necessary, resolution; and no doubt would have been, had not an accident prevented. The Committee appointed for the purpose obtained the necessary Specie from the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, and had it shipped on board the Schooner Caroline Dec. 11 1830; but on her way down the Delaware River she got caught in the ice at New Castle, from which place she has not been able to sail since. In consequence of this delay, the committee are authorized to state, that the aforesaid due bills will be received as usual until the first day of May next when they assure the public that no bill of that stamp will be received or paid out in the way of trade by the Merchants or other Citizens of Salisbury.

DANIEL MEENAN,
JOHN MURPHY,
BENJAMIN AUSTIN,
Salisbury, March 1st 1831.

Negroes for Sale.

13 OR 14 NEGROES, Men, Women and Children, belonging to the Estate of Alexander Locke, dec'd. will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on Saturday, the 2d day of April next at the late residence of the dec'd. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JOHN LOCKE, } Executors.
RICHARD LOCKE, }
Salisbury, March 4th 1831. 464

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST. A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthett's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward. JOHN A. MERONY.
February 13th 1831. 59 f

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 133 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Gold, Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.
Gold, changeable, blk. and blue blk. Mar. cellines.
5 4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
Cape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mantarines.
Pain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles.
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins.
Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses.
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flg and Bandanna Hdk's.
Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk's, and Scarfs.
Blk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats, Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do.
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves.
Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles.
English and French Silk Hosiery, and 3 Hosiery.
Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk's.
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Harege, Brown Cotelety, &c.
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Cape Capes, Pelerines, Chemiselets, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4 1 5-4 7-4 and 8-4, Thibet and Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c. A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 1266

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THOU DEEM'ST ME FALSE.
 Thou deem'st me false!—Well, be it so,
 'Twere vain and useless to repine:
 Thou deem'st me false—and heaven forbid,
 That I should blame one thought of thine!
 Thou deem'st me false—that now is still'd,
 The passion raging in my breast;—
 Well, be it so!—In thine own,
 By memory bathed to rest.

I could not wake again the thought,
 That once, perhaps, 'twas ill to cherish—
 'Tis gone!—My hopes go with them too.
 But they are left to perish!

Thou deem'st me false!—No words of mine,
 The thought shall ever undeceive;
 I will not cause thee to repine,
 I will not make thee grieve!

Live on, live on, and still believe
 Me false, inconstant, as you will,
 You deem me false to deceive,
 Live on, live on, and think so still!

The memory of my love will pass
 Like a bird in the air;
 Or foot as the sands in the glass,
 And not a trace be there.

Thus on thy heart,
 The thought of me may live but with a breath—
 Soon, soon to fade in the eternal death,
 And thus depart!

And thou again will join the throng,
 That float round pleasure's shrine;
 And raise the laugh, and festive song,
 And not a care be thine.

Thy cup shall be fill'd with the nectar of love,
 Which shall sparklingly flow to the brim,
 And its spirit be like the light wings of a dove
 And purity dwell therein.

But if, in after years,
 Memory should awaken
 Tears for him thou has forsaken,
 Let this reflection cheer thy heart,
 And consolation lend,
 That till life's springs depart,
 He is thy friend!

And memory shall hallow the thoughts of that
 hour,
 And scenes of the past, again bring;
 Whilst rapture shall call for thee many a flower,
 And round thee their incense-breath sing;
 For joy shall be call'd e'en from that retrospec-
 tion.

A pleasure may spring e'en from pain,
 Though the heart that will rise in thy fond
 recollection,
 May never throb for thee again.

Carriage-Making BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that having dissolved the co-partnership with **Cyrus W. West**, they continue to carry on the above Business in all its various branches, and are now making, and will in future keep on hand such work, as in their line of business is usually made in this part of the country. Repairs of all kinds will be done on the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. Country produce will be taken in part pay for their work, at the market prices. The subscribers solicit the continuance of public patronage and are confident that they will be able to merit it, by unremitting attention to business and a faithful execution of their work. Their shop is at the old stand of **Cyrus West and Company**, a few doors north-east of Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment.

**WILLIAM T. BLUM,
 GEORGE M. HARRIS.**

Two fine panel GIGS for sale at this establishment, which will be disposed of low, for cash, or good notes.

N. B.—The Firm of the co-partnership of **Cyrus W. West & Co.** having expired, all those indebted to that firm are hereby earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts with **Wm. T. Blum**, either by cash or notes; this being necessary, in order to close that concern. Those who fail to comply with this request, may expect to have their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

**WM T. BLUM,
 In behalf of the Firm.**
 February, 1831. 339. 60, 61

COWAN & HAGUE, TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application. Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 339

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,
 HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of Cutting, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. **BENJ. FRALEY.**
 6mt585.

No Tariff of Prices. FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c.
THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.
 Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York.
 OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of Earthenware, Glass China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c. which the New York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices of Groceries, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends, that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly act in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us; in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subvert us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality. 662

T. J. BARROW & Co.
 88 Water-street, above Old Slip.

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.
 TOWNS of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing whole or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interests satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber by mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of \$ or \$10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent,
 No. 33 South Fourth st.

Philadelphia.
 N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills.
 Feb. 3, 1831. 4 62

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant.

HENRY A. CLINGAMON,
 Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
 AT THIS OFFICE.

Administrator's SALE.

JAS. C. McCONAUGHEY, having administered upon the estate of **Almond Hall**, dec'd, late of this county, will in accordance with the provisions of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, expos to sale on Wednesday the 16th day of March next, on the premises the following property to wit:



Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,
 a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats, one four wheeled Carriage and Harness, one Waggon and Gear, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, 6 or 8000 weight of bacon, with a Miscellaneous Library well selected, also, various other articles not enumerated. Twelve month's credit will be given by the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold or disposed of.

JAS. C. McCONAUGHEY,
 Administrator.

Rowan city, Feb. 23d, 1831. 2 61.
 P. S. The Negroes belonging to the above Estate, 17 or 18 in number, Men, Women and Children will be hired on the same day with the above property. They will be hired from that time till the 1st day of January, 1832. Bond with approved security will be required.
JAS. C. McCONAUGHEY

\$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named **Jacob**, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. **ARCHD. G. CATER.**
 January 1st, 1831. 321

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Indian near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.
 461

A New Mail Route FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE, \$5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Gideon's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.
 June 14th, 1830. 251f

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.
 Superior Court of Law,
 OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS vs. **William Roberts:** Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3mt63

Test: **THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.**

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,
 WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **Wagon Yard**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, Feb. 1st 1831. 31

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate
TIN PLATE Workman
 of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinner's Machines.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
 Salisbury, October, 1830. 411f

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their full supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap
Broadcloths, Groceries, Cassimeres, Cutlery, Cassinells, Queensware, Hats, Domestic, Shoes, Calicoes, Silks, Sattins, Saddlery, Stationary, Ribbons, &c.
 Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 431f



STAGES FROM WARRENTON TO DANVILLE.

THIS Stage will leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. arrive at Oxford same day; Leave Oxford every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Danville at 9 P. M. same days. Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Milton at 8 A. M. and at Oxford same days; leave Oxford at 4 o'clock A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday; and arrive at Warrenton in time for passengers to take the stage north to Petersburg.

This route combines more advantages and facilities than most routes in the southern country; and for comfort and convenience it is not surpassed. Persons travelling to Petersburg, Richmond, or any place to the north can enter the stage at Danville either Monday or Thursday at 8 A. M. arrive at Milton at 8 o'clock and at Warrenton next days in time for the stage going northward and arrive at Petersburg Wednesday and Saturday by 3 o'clock P. M. Thus performing the route of 177 Miles in three days. Price of Fare thro' \$10.00, and arrive in New York in six days from Danville or Milton. Persons travelling south can leave Petersburg every Monday and Thursday and arrive in Warrenton next days in time to take the stage to Milton or Danville.

This line intersects at Warrenton the Main daily line running North or South. It also meets the Norfolk line via Murfreesborough and Halifax N. C. Persons travelling north who do not wish to go thro' Petersburg, can go in this line to Norfolk and there meet the Steam Boats direct to Washington City, Baltimore &c. This line also meets at Oxford a stage from Raleigh: At Milton it also intersects the stage line from Fredericksburg Va. to Powelton, Georgia: And at Danville meets with a line of stages from Lynchburg Va. and another from Salem, N. C. twice a week which extends via Morganton, Brindletown, Greenville &c. to the south.

The Proprietor pledges himself to keep comfortable Coaches, first rate teams, sober and steady drivers; and by these means hopes to obtain a share of patronage.

Passage from Warrenton to Danville \$5.00. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

JAMES W. JEFFREYS.
 February, 5th, 1831 6 65

State of North Carolina,

Superior Court of Law,
 DAVIDSON COUNTY.

BENJ. SHAYER and wife vs. **Joanna Hartly, Drusilla, Christina, Alex. Rebecca, Edith, Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Hartly:** Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants **Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Hartly**, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, **B. D. Rounsaville**, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday on September, 1830. 6164 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c.

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.
 Feb. 17th, 1831. 591f.

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop, on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms. All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time. P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.
 Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 15

Notice.

WILL be hired on Saturday the 30th March, at the late residence of **Matthew Locke** dec'd. all the negroes belonging to the estate consisting of men, women & children. A credit of twelve months will be given with bond and approved security. Those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward, settle their accounts and make payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them for adjustment.
HENRY GILES, Administrator.
 Salisbury Feb. 16th, 1831. 3 60.

WANTED

A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Oak, and Maple, plank, for which a liberal price in cash, will be given. Apply to
ALEX. BUIS

AND GEORGE FRALEY,
 N. B. Two or three Journeyman at the Cabinet-making business of a steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to
A. BUIS
AND GEO. FRALEY.
 Salisbury, Jan. 23th, 1831. 591f

Female School.

THE subscriber's FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL (within one mile of Hillsboro') is opened this day for the reception of Scholars. Terms of board, tuition, books and stationery for a session of five months, \$75 dollars. Scholars will be received at any period of the session, and a correspondent deduction made in the charges. The course of studies will be as comprehensive as is consistent with a thorough instruction in the most essential branches. Instruction will be provided for such as desire it, in Music, Painting and the French Language at the usual extra charges. \$61
W. ANDERSON,
 January 3d, 1831.

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of **A. Torrence**, and **A. Torrence & Co.** are placed in the hands of **C. L. Torrence**, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before his days before May Court. **A. TORRENCE.**
 April 17th, 1830. 15

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
 Superior Court of Law,
 FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY vs. **Jonathan R. Whitely:** Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Catawba Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, **Samuel Henderson**, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 5mt69 **SAMUEL HENDERSON, c. c.**

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.
 Superior Court of Law,
 OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD vs. **James Arnold:** Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 5mt63

Test: **THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, c.**

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named **WASHINGTON**, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named **JOHN**, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of **Washington**, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. **JAMES LAMAR.**
 October 16th. 431f

The Georgian, Savannah, the Telegraph, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond, Va. are requested to publish the above until forbid, and then forward their account.